Gallaudet and Y. M. C. A. Elevens to M et.

CLOSELY FOUGHT GAME EXPECTED

Sizing Up the Material of the Two Teams.

POSITIONS AND WEIGHTS

The foot ball game at National Base Ball Park temerrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, will doubtless bring together a large number of speciators, as it promises to be a closely fought contest between teams quite

The great improvement in the work of the

HOT CONTEST LIKELY

He weighs 165 pounds and is an ex-Eastern
High School man.
W. A. Davidson, sub end, is a first-class
man. He works under the disadvantage of
having two veterans to compete against.
His weight is 146 pounds.

Regger Shaw another substitute and and Roger Shaw, another substitute end and half back, is an ex-Rockville and Columbian University player; weight, 150 pounds. John Walters, who weights 185 pounds, is The following is a tabulated statement of the weight, height, age and position of

	Wght.	Hght.	Age.	Position.
Mills	142	5.8	24 1	Left half back.
Weaver	164	5.11	20	Right half back
Reddington.	135	5.8	18	Quarter back.
McConville.	192	5.11	22	Right guard.
Boulsy	188	6.	23	Right tackle,
McGowan	180	5.7	23	Center,
Lunsford	148	6.	20	Right end.
Bynum	165	6.1	22 24	Left end.
Harding	170	5.9	24	Left tackle.
Snell	175	6.	22	Full back.
Stewart	186	6.1	25	Left guard.
Nelligan	158	6.1	22	Sub full back.
Ress	145	5.7	19	Sub quar, back
Brewer	165	5.9	20	Sub half back.
Shaw	150	5.10	22	Sub end.
Davidson	146	5.9	19	Sub end.
Wolters	185	5.10	22	Sub guard.
Townsend	160	5.11	19	Sub tackle.

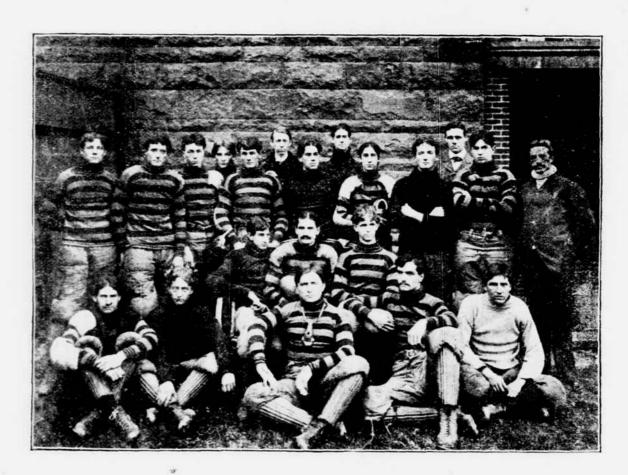
Gallaudet Players. Foremost among the Gallaudet players is

William J. Geilfuss, a native of South Car-Y. M. C. A. team during the past few olina, who stands five feet ten inches and The Georgetown team will enter the con-

	Gallaudet tabulat day, October 31:	ed list	in Star	of	Tues
ı	GALLAUDET.	Weight.	Heigh	it.	Ag
ı	Hemstreet, c	. 145	5 ft. 10	in.	21
1	Jones, r.g	. 195	6 ft. 1	in.	22
9	Wheeler, l.g	. 215	5 ft. 11	in.	23
1	Rosson, r.t	. 149	6 ft. 1	in.	19
ļ	Mather, Lt	. 150	5 ft. 11	fn.	
	Kurath, r.e	. 145	5 ft. 8	in.	20
	Gellfuss, l.e	. 143	5 ft. 10	4 in.	
	Carroll q.b	. 132	5 ft. 4	in.	
	Andree, r.h.b	. 164	5 ft. 9		
	Barham, I.h.b	. 158%	5 ft. 7	6 in.	
	Waters, f.b	. 1771/2	5 ft. 6	in.	
	Carpenter, sub f	. 148	5 ft. 10		
	Barnes, sub f.&g	. 167	5 ft. 9	in.	
	Nichols, sub e	. 134	5 ft. 8	in.	
	Cowley, sub h.b.&f.b.	. 132	5 ft. 6	in.	. 18

ON GEORGETOWN'S CAMPUS.

Game to Be Played With Baltimore Medical College. The teams of the Baltimore Medical College and Georgetown University will meet again tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock on the campus of Georgetown. It will be a game of hard playing from the beginning to the end. The Baltimore players are after the championship of the south, and in the first game with Georgetown this season won easily by the score of 17 to 0. Since then the local eleven has improved considerably and the players and students of the 'varsity are confident that the locals will win On the other hand the Baltimor-eans are just as confident of victory.



THE Y. M. C. A. TEAM.

ball enthusiasts, while the steady good play of Gallaudet has long been recognized. Mr. Edward P. Mills, the captain of the

Y. M. C. A. team, is well known in local foot ball circles. Mr. Mills received his early foot ball training on the Central High School team, and in 1894 captained the eleven which won the inter-High School champlonship of the District. Mr. Mills removed to Pittsfield, Mass., the next year. and for two seasons played half back and quarter on the Y. M. C. A. team of that place. He returned to Washington two years ago and entered the Columbian University Law School, playing on the 'varsity team of that institution during the seasons of '97 and '98. He weighs 142 pounds, is 5 feet 8 inches in height and plays left half

George Weaver, the right half back, is also an ex-Columbian University player. He made the Columbian 'varsity team last year, and created favorable comment on year, and created favorable comment on Stephen C. Jones is an old dominion man. his excellent playing. His weight is 164 He is a triffe over six feet and weighs pounds, and in his stockings he measures

Another ex-commons produced the second play team is Richard Reddington, who will play quarter back against Gallaudet tomorrow. Reddington weighs only 135 pounds, but

quarter back against Gallaudet tomorrow. Reddington weighs only 125 pounds, but what is lacking in weight is made up by a bountiful stock of nerve.

Don McConville, who will be seen at right guard in the game tomorrow, is an old Columbia Athletic Club star. McConville played four years at guard and tackle for the C. A. C. and is considered a star at his position. He stands 5 feet 11 inches in height and weighs 102 pounds.

Louis A. Boulay will play next to Mc.

Louis A. Boulay will play next to Mc-Conville at right tackle. Boulay is a big-man for a tackle position, tipping the scales at 188 pounds. He is quick and active and is experienced at the position, having played two seasons on the York Y.

d. C. A. elever. Samuel McGowan, a well-known ex-Co-Samuel Mctowan, a well-known ex-Columbia Athletic Club man, will be seen at center. At this position he is new, having formerly played tackle, but shows up in good style. He weighs 180 pounds and is 5

good style. He weighs 180 pounds and is 5 feet 7 Inches in height. Right end will be looked after by Claude Lunsford, the crack Potomac oarsman and ex-Columbia Athletic Club man. He weighs 148 pounds, and is 6 feet tall. Richard Bynum, the Columbian University sub end of last year will play at left end. He weighs 165 pounds and is 6 feet 1 inch in height.

weeks has been the talk of the local foot | weighs 150 pounds. He first played foot | test perhaps a little bit crippled, but hardball on his school team in Philadelphia.
This is his third year on the Gallaudet team out of the game, and Devlin, the star

new to foot ball, he is getting the game down to a fine point. He stands five feet eleven inches and weighs 15) pounds, Al-though he has been unable until recently

to practice regulary, yet he is considered the superior of all of the candidates for the position of left tackle. Frank R. Wheeler, the biggest man of the team, comes from Connecticut, He is five feet eleven inches tall and weighs 215 pounds. He gained a position on the Brown pounds. He gained a position on the Brown University team while a sophomore and held it against all comers. His regular position is left guard, where he is a tower of strength.

Robert C. Hemstreet halls from Iowa, He is rather lanky, with less than 169 pounds on a six-foot frame. He plays center, and what he lacks in beef for such a position he makes up in cleverness. This is his

close on to 200. His only experience has been with Gallaudet, where he plays right the fort when necessary.

Roy C. Carpenter of Michigan is an active man at right tackle. He stands-five feet ten inches and weighs about 150 pounds. When necessity requires he can put up the stiffest kind of a game. He first played at Gallaudet three years ago.

Joseph T. Kurath is a Swiss by birth, but

an American by education. He is five feet eight inches in height and weighs 146 pounds. This is his first year on the team, but he learned the rudiments of the game at his school in Philadelphia. Grey G. Barham of Louislana plays left back in a nervy manner. Two years

ago he played sensational foot ball as full back. After nearly a year's illness he has returned to the game, lacking but little of his former dash and vigor. He is five feet seven inches high and weighs 172 pounds. George G. Andree, as right half back, is without a peer on the local gridiron. This is his third year on the team. He stands five feet ten inches and weighs 170 pounds. Horace B. Waters, a sophomore and a Missourian, is another star on the team. This is his third year on the team, and full back is an excellent ground gainer. His measurements are five feet six inches and 175 pounds. He runs low and hard, and

consequently has figured in several ridicu-lous incidents in games. Owen G. Carroll, captain and quarter Charles Siewart, the left guard, is an Owen G. Carroll, captain and quarter ex-University of Texas player. His weight back, is the lightest man on the team. He

as left end. He is a fine ground gainer, as has often been demonstrated.

Ernest Mather is from Indiana. Though new to foot ball, he is getting the game down to a fine point. He stands five feet eleven inches and weighs 150 pounds, Alcordon and the line, will not be on hand. He left early in the week for Columbia University, New York city. During the time he played with Georgetown he distinguished himself as a player of considerable ability. The Georgetown team is featurate in having men who are refortunate in having men who are regarded as perfectly able to fill their blaces. Lynch or McKay can take the place of Eaton, while Reardon and Kearns are excellent men for half backs.

According to the statement given out shortly before noon today, the line-up of Georgetown towards will be as follows:

shortly before noon today, the line-up of Georgetown tomorrow will be as follows: Long, captain, center; Moore, right guard; McKay, right tackle; Green, right end; Cy. Cummings, left guard; Lennane, left tackle; Rice, left end, Gracie, quarter back; Rearden, right half back; Kearns, left half back; O'Gorman, full back. Finnegan Lynch and Barry will be used as substi-

Foot Ball at Hyattsville.

A game of foot ball will be played tomorrow morning at Hyattsville by a team representing that village and the Imperials guard, yet he can be relied upon to hold of Washington. The Hyattsville team is in charge of Capt. Walker, who has been putting his men through a systematic course

	Ward Center	HYATTSVILLE.
	Ward Center	Cook F. B
	Groves	
2	Volland R. G.	Richardson R. H
	Goetzinger or Neu-	Gasch R. E
	beck I. T.	SearsL. E
	A. Horstkamp R. T.	Smith, Wells Q. B
	Pewell L. E.	Johnson, Mangum. R. T.
	F. Horstkamp R. E.	Gallent L. T
	Callahan Q. B.	Dorr
	B. Horstkamp L. H. B.	ShomoR. G
	Bray R. H. B.	Geib Cente

Junior Foot Ball. The second Cooke Park team defeated the

Friends' Athletic Association Saturday afernoon by 6 to 0

The Friends' line rushing was excellent out, nevertheless, the winning team prevented them from scoring. The winning eam will receive challenges from all teams averaging 110 pounds, Address Guy Goodwin, 1239 31st street northwest.

Foot Ball Teams to See Superba. The foot ball team of Georgetown Univer-

sity and their Thanksgiving opponents have engaged boxes for the performance of "Su-



THE KENDALL GREEN FOOT BALL TEAM.

is 186 pounds and his height six feet one is a native of Iowa and stands five feet is a native of lowa and stands his feet one and a half mehas.

S. H. Hardfing will be played at left tackle. Hardfing will be played at left tackle. Hardfing filled the same position on the Maryland Agricultural College eleven for three years, and later played with Columbian University. His weight is 170.

Charles Shell, who will probably play full back, weighs 174 pounds, and is six feet tall. He formerly played on the Eastern High School team. Bert Nelligan, who divides the honors with Shell at full back, in an ex-player from the Maryland Agricultural College and the old C. A. C. team. He is six feet one inch tall and weight 185 pounds.

Douglass Ross, sub quarter, is a clear little player of 145 pounds. Floyd Freweyill be the first substitute for half back.

Douglass Ross, sub quarter, is a clover little player of 145 pounds. Floyil Brewer will be the first substitute for half back. Cowley and Strong for backs.

perba" on the evening following the battle

Foot Ball at Howard Tomorrow. The teams from Morgan College, Baltimore, and Howard University will meet on the latter's campus tomorrow at 2:15 p.m. to determine the champion colored team of the south. Thus far no team has scored against Howard except the Howard Reserves, and the boys hope to maintain their

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All drug gists refund the money if it falls to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

THE CURRENCY BILL

Measure Agreed on by the House Caucus Committee.

AFFIRMATION OF GOLD STANDARD

Putting a Stop to the Endless Chain of Redemption.

INCREASING CIRCULATION

The republican caucus committee of the House has made public the provisions of the currency bill which was drawn up at the committee conferences during the recess of Congress.

The full text of the measure is as follows:

All Obligations Payable in Gold. "A bill to define and fix the standard of value; to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, and for other purposes.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that the standard

Congress assembled, that the standard unit of value shall, as now, be the dollar, and shall consist of 25.8 grains of gold, .9 fine, or 24.22 grains of pure gold, being the one-tenth part of the eagle.

"Sec. 2. That all interest-bearing obligations of the United States for the payment of money, now existing or hereafter to be entered into, and all United States notes and treasury notes issued under the law of July 14, 1890, shall be deemed and held to be payable in the gold coin of the United States, as defined in section 1 of this act; and all other obligations, public and private, for the payment of money shall be performed in conformity with the standard established in said section. Nothing herein contained shall be construed or held to affect the present legal tender quality of the silver dollar, or of the subsidiary or minor coins, or of the paper currency of the United States, or the laws making national bank notes receivable and payable for certain public debts and dues and obligations between national banks.

Issue and Redemption.

a division to be designated and known as the division of issue and redemption, to which shall be assigned, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may approve, all records and accounts relating to the issue, redemption, and exchange, as hereinafter provided, of the several kinds of United States money. There shall be transferred from the general fund in the treasury of the United States and taken up on the books of said division as a redemption fund, the amount of gold coin and builion held against outstanding gold certificates, the amount of United States notes held against outstanding currency certificates, the amount of silver dollars held against outstanding treasury hotes issued under the act of July 14. Issue, and an amount of gold coin and builion to constitute a reserve fund equal to 25 per cent of the amount both of United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 14. the division of issue and redemption, to notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1850, outstanding. The gold and silver coins and bullion transferred from the general fund in the treasury as herein provided shall be increased or dimin-ished as the case may be in accordance ished as the case may be in accordance with the provisions of this act and in no other way.

Gold Reserve Fund. "Section 4. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain the gold reserve fund taken up on the books of the division of issue and redemption as herein provided, and for this purpose he may from time to time transfer to such fund any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, or may ex-change any of the funds in the division of issue and redemption for other funds which may be in the general fund of the treas-ury, and, in addition thereto, he is author-ized to issue and sell, whenever in his judg-ment it is necessary to the maintenance of ment it is necessary to the maintenance of the said reserve fund, bonds of the United States hearing interest at a rate not exceeding three per centum per annum, payable in gold coin at the end of twenty years, but redeemable in gold coin, at the option of the United States, after one year. But no transfer shall at any time be made from the general fund of the treasury to the division of issue and redemption which will reduce the general fund below \$50,000,000. That all United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, presented for redemption, shall be redeemed in gold coin, at the will of the holder, and all silver certificates presented for redemption shall be redeemed in accordance with existing law. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to use said reserve fund in maintaining at all times the parity and equal value of every dollar issued or coined by the government; and if at any time the Secretary of the Treasury deems it necessary, in order to maintain the parity and equal value of all the money of the United States, he may at his discretion exchange gold coin for any other money issued or coined by the United States. The notes and certificates so rethe said reserve fund, bonds of the United other money issued or coined by the United States. The notes and certificates so re-deemed or exchanged shall be held in and constitute a part of said fund, and shall not be withdrawn therefrom or disbursed except in exchange for an equivalent amount of the coln in which said notes or certificates were redeemed or exchanged except as hereinbefore in this section pro-vided. Nothing in this act shall be convided. Notining in this act shall be con-strued as repealing that provision of the act approved July 14, 1890, which provides that 'No greater or less amount of such notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom then held in the treasury purchased by such

Coinage of Silver Bullion.

"Sec. 5. That the Secretary of the Treas ury is hereby authorized to use, at his dis cretion, any silver bullion in the Treasury of the United States purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, for coinage into such denominations of subsidiary silver coin as may be necessary to meet the public requirements for such coin; and any gain or seignorage arising from this coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the treasbe accommed to and paid into the treas-ury. Whenever any silver bullion pur-chased under the act of July 14, 1890, shall be used in the coinage of subsidiary silver coin, an amount of treasury notes issued under said act equal to the cost of the bul-lion contained in such coin shall be can-celled and not reissued. celed and not reissued.

"Section 6. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to cause all worn and uncurrent subsidiary silver coin of the United States now in the treasury, and hereafter received, to be re-coined; and to reimburs, the treasurer of the United States for the difference between the nominal or fece value of such coin and the amount the same will produce in new the amount the same will produce in new coin from any Moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. So much of the joint resolution approved July 22, 1876, relating to the Issue of silver coin as limits the aggregate amount of subsidiary silver coin and of fractional currency outstanding at any time to \$50,000,000 be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

same is hereby, repealed.
"Section 7. That the United States notes or treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, hereafter issued or reissued, shall be of such denominations, not less than one dollar, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Silver certificates shall hereafter be issued or paid out only in denominations of one dollar, two dollars and five dollars, against silver dollars deposited in the division of issue and redemposited in the division of tion or in exchange for silver certificate of denominations exceeding five dollars.
"Section 8. That section 5159 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and the same is, amended so as to read as fol

Bank-Note Circulation. " 'Sec. 5159. Every association, after hav-

ing complied with the provisions of this title, preliminary to the commencement of the banking business, and before it shall be authorized to commence banking business under this title, shall transfer and deliver to the treasurer of the United States, as security for its circulating notes, any United States registered bonds, bearing interest to an amount, where the capital is \$150,000 or less, not less than one-fourth of the capital, and \$50,000 where the capital is the capital, and \$00,000 where the capital is in excess of \$150,000. Such bonds shall be received by the treasurer upon deposit, and shall be by him safely kept in his office until they shall be otherwise disposed of in

pursuance of the provisions of this title; and such of those banks having on deposit bonds in excess of that amount are authorized to reduce their circulation by the deposit of lawful money, as provided by law: Provided, that the amount of such circulating notes issued to any national banking association beauting an emosit banking association having on deposit United States bonds to secure circulation at the passage of this act, or which may hereafter deposit such bonds to secure circulation, shall not exceed in any case the par value of the bonds deposited, as herein provided."

Bank Tax.

posed by an act approved July 13, 1898, entitled 'An act to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures and for other purposes,' each half year in the months of January and July, on or before the 30th day thereof, a tax of one-tenth of 1 per centum upon the value of its franchise, as measured by the aggregate amount of its capital, surplus and undivided profits upon the last day of the calendar month next preceding. Sections 5214, 5215, 5216 and 5217 of the Revised Statutes of the United States are hereby repealed. But nothing in this section contained shall be so con-strued as in any manner to release any national banking association from any lability for taxes or penalties incurred prior to the passage of this act.

"In order to enable the treasurer to as month preceding. Every association which in which penalties are to be collected of other corporations under the laws of the United States. Whenever any association fails to make the return herein required, the taxes to be paid by such association shall be assessed upon such an amount as the treasurer may determine to be the true amount of capital, surplus and undivided profits of such association. Whenever an association fails to pay the taxes imposed by this section, the rums due may be collected in the manner provided for the collection of United States taxes from other corporations; or the treasurer may reserve

Statutes is hereby amended, so as to read as follows:

"Section 5138. No association shall be or ganized with a less capital than \$100,000, except that banks with a capital of not less than \$50,000 may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, be organized in any place the population of which does not exceed 6,000 inhabitants, and except that banks with a capital of not less than \$25,000 may, with the sanction of the Sec-retary of the Treasury, be organized in any place the population of which does not exceed 2,000 inhabitants. No association shall be organized in a city the population of which exceeds 50,000 persons with a capital of less than \$200,000.

Representative Overstreet.

ing, nor did it seek to arrange a complete cheme of finance, but confined its recommendations to those subjects of most presing demand, as evidenced by the pledge of the republican party, and the general policy of the administration." It was felt the report declares, that "the strengthening of the public credit by the removal of all doubt concerning the policy and prac-tice of the government relative to the unit of value, is or paramount importance." It is pointed out that there can be but one standard at one time, but that the conven-

will be fully recognized, and the kind of money in which payments shall be made will rarely, if ever, be the subject of dispute. When certainty shall take the place of doubt, and the integrity of our credit be as fixed as the honor of the nation, the national debt can be readily refunded at lower interest rates, and future loans re-gotiated with ease, upon better terms than

CUBANS SAID TO BE ENLISTING.

Agitation to Prevent the Establishment of Civil Government.

A dispatch from Havana yesterday says bough there has been much exaggeration with reference to risings in different parts of Cuba, there is no doubt that, despite the tranquillity of the country, some apprehension exists lest within the next few months trouble chould occur, in the event that the United States Congress does not give definite assurances respecting the future of

especially members of the rural guard. have for several weeks been paying a fraction of their salaries to a fund intended for use in case of an outbreak against the United States. Information to this effect has been brought to headquarters by per-sens who have usually proved reliable. It has also been reported that "recruiting for

fature emergencies" is in progress in various parts of the island.

The best opinion, official and non-official, rejects the idea, however, that there will be any trouble before the beginning of next year. Today the papers published in English deny that there is any ground for alarm, and the Spanish papers elluding to the and the Spanish papers, alluding to the alarmist rumors, declare that most of these are put in circulation by those who resent the notion of the appointment of a civilian governor general. Gen. Collazo, a veteran of the Cuban army, and now editor of the Cubano, who fairly represents the views of the Cuban revolutionary leaders, said to

ceived from Pinar del Rio and recent inter-views I have had with prominent revolu-tionary leaders from that part of the coun-try, I feel justified in saying that at present Cuba is perfectly tranquil, although, as the result of Gen. Lu llow's recent statements and of the possibility of a civilian governor general, a feeling of tension exists. Our general, a feeling of tension exists. Our people are waiting for a declaration by the United States Congress. No one would be so foolish as to prejudice the whole case by starting a rebellion before we have heard what Congress will do. Cubans regard the present issues as almost vital."

Gen. Collazo asks the Associated Press to deny, in his name, that there is reached. to deny, in his name, that there is any tention on the part of Cubans to take to the woods. There is, however, a movement on foot in Havana, to found a monthly sub-scription list to defray the

At a largely attended mass meeting Mon-day in Rodas, province of Santa Clara, the

absolute independence.

"Sec. 9. That every national banking association shall pay to the treasurer of the United States, in addition to the taxes im-

Annual Bank Statements. sess the taxes imposed by the provisions of this section, each association shall, within ten days from the first days of January and July of each year, make a return, under the eath of its president or eashier, to the treasurer of the United States, in such form as the treasurer may prescribe, of the amount of its capital, surplus and undivided profits upon the last day of the calendar month preceding. Every association which fails to make such return shall be liable to a penalty of \$200, to be collected either out of the interest as it may become due such association on the bonds deposited with the treasurer, or, at his option, in the manner in which penalties are to be collected of "Sec. 3. That there be established in the Treasury Department, as a part of the office of the treasurer of the United States, a division to be designated and be recommended."

In the column to the treasurer may reserve the amount out of the interest, as it may become due, on the bonds deposited with him by such defaulting association.

Provident

"Sec. 10. That section 5138 of the Revised

Objects of the Measure. The bill is accompanied with a report

explanatory of the measure drawn up by

The report says that the committee "did not consider the general subject of bank-

lence of commerce is promoted by the use of different media of exchange, convertible into the standard. The report continues: "When the standard shall be permanently established, and all doubt of its stability removed, the parity of all our money will be fully recognized and the kind of

ever before. "The rapid development of American trade, and its vast expansion, bringing our people into close relations with the lead-ing nations of the world, makes it im-perative that the standard of value in which settlements are made shall be the best known to the highest civilization, and shall safely appeal to intelligent and successful experience. Recent events, shaped by causes beyond our control, bearing obligations, which national honor requires shall be courageously discharged, open new fields for American statesmanship. Channels of trade yet unknown to American enterprises, and avenues of commerce yet to welcome American products will best known to the highest civilization and lean enterprises, and avenues of commerce yet to welcome American products, will surely result. Such conditions emphasize the necessity for a standard of value which shall remain firm throughout the vicissitudes of competitive trade. Its permanency and stability should be above suspicion. Its security should be absolute. Some question of expedience might be raised, if the proposition were new, or w were assuming a position at variance with other nations. But the gold standard is recognized by all leading nations, and the atute proposed merely reathrms the policy followed by us for over sixty years, so re-inforced and plainly expressed that the question will be placed forever beyond dis-Dute.

Cuba. It is asserted that many of the police

Cash only and the narrowest margin of profit.

On Account of This Sale We Will Be Open Tomorrow

until I o'clock, so that EVERY ONE may have a chance to buy Dining Room Furniture at a lower price than was ever known before. That sounds extravagant, but it is cold fact. Never were prices such as we are quoting now, and the people know it, for we have been so busy that our wagons are going nearly all night.



For this magnificent Extension Table. Fine polished oak, with carved claw feet. A reg-

We've a wonderful stock of fine Extension lables, and ail are reduced for this sale.

China Closets Cut.

A spiendid Round-end Quartered \$0.00

JACKSON BR

The Career of a Clever Swindler in

Madrid.

How She Fleeced the Spanish - The Mitter Syndiente in Brooklyn Pur-

sued a Similar Course.

The report of Assistant Secretary Adee, when charge d'affaires at Madrid in 1876, on swindling banking operations similar to those recently conducted by Miller in New York city, which report was briefly referred to in vesterday's Star, is as follows: "One of the chief topics of conversation in Madrid for some weeks past has been the establishment of a mysterious institu tion of credit by a woman named Dona Baldomera Larra, in one of the lower wards of the city, where sums are received on deposit and interest paid thereon in advance at the rate of 2) per cent a month or more. Her business soon became noised about. From small beginnings money flowed in till as much as \$0,000 hard dollars have passed to her coffers in a single day. The effect on the lower and more frugal classes is disastrous. Workmen cease to labor and place their little savings of years with Dona Baldomera, living recklessly on the advance interest received. In Toledo and other provinces land and cattle are sold by small proprietors, the proceeds finding their way to 'la senora.' Other savings banks have sprung up in Madrid and the provinces, paying as high as 35 per cent a month, and distributing lottery tickets and prizes to new subscribers as an inquee-ment to attract deposits. Large queues of persons, men, women and children, with sums, large and small, besiege the doors of

these places, sometimes requiring the ir vention of the police to preserve order.

Her Clever Devices. "Dona Baldomera has played her hand in this matter hitherto with singular shrewdness. One day announcement was made that she had paid out \$60,000 on a forged deposit book. On another it was rumored that she had left Madrid. Each time there was a run for repayment. All demands were promptly met; in an hour the tide turned, confidence was restored and those who had carried off their hoard in the who had carried off their hoard in the morning were only too glad to bring it back by nightfall, so as not to lose a single day's precious interest. Of course, the transparency of the fraud is apparent. The same thing has already occurred in Italy. The 'bank' goes on well so long as the deposits thereage in such ratio that the largest thereage is such ratio that the largest content of the course of the same ratio that the largest content of the same content of t posits increase in such ratio that the in-come of one month covers interest and capital of those preceding. But the limit of this rapidly increasing progression must

soon be reached, and then, as in Italy, the 'bank' must close its doors. "The matter is a public scandal in Madrid. The press calls upon the governmen to interfere. It replies that it cannot de so until an offense against the laws is per petrated. Dona Baldomera has bee petrated. Dona Baidomera has been re-quired to take out a banking license at the maximum rate and has done so under pro-test. A 'delegate' has been named to in-spect the establishment, and he reports that no banking business is transacted besides the regular payment of interest and the reception of deposits, especially the lat-ter. On the occasion of his first visit there was a disturbance among those in waiting but 'la senora,' with admirable tact, at once closed her doors to all except those who wanted to draw out money and none came. The next day all went on as before.

Warning Given the Public.

"The utmost publicity is given to to affair, and would-be depositors are warned of the unsafe character of their investments. They are told that the last must pay for all. This does not deter, but rather incites them. Each fondly gives himself the credit of possessing shrewdness enough to withdraw in time and thus get rich at to withdraw in time and thus get rich at the expense of those who came later in the game. It is in this aspect more exciting than the lottery or the green cloth. The end, however, cannot be far off. The director of one of the minor 35 per cent places has already closed his establishment and disappeared. The question in every mouth is. When will Dona Baldomera abscond, and can she be prevented? I report this partly as a matter of general interest and partly because a scheme of fraud like this is too ingenious and too sure of success not to find its way across the Atlantic to the Spanish-American states, or, it tic to the Spanish-American states, or, it may be, to our own. Her Gains.

A note appended to the above report

HAS NOT ASKED FEDERAL AID. Gov. Bradley of Kentucky Denies Rumor to That Effect.

"Dona Baldomera disappeared from Mad-

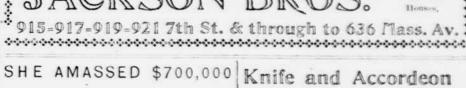
rid some weeks subsequent to the date of this dispatch. Her gains were said to have reached \$500,000. This is probably largely

verestimated.

A dispatch from Frankfort, Ky., las night says; Gov. Bradley denied tonight that he had been informed by President McKinley that troops would be furnished if asked for, and declined to say whether he had considered appealing to the President

Instead of repealing the Goebel election law, which was the chief issue in the late gubernatorial campaign, as republican lead ers hoped to do by the alliance of republi cans and anti-Goebel democrats, democratic leaders assert that the law will not only be maintained, but will be strengthened by some important amendments. One of these, it is said, will be the removal of devices on the official ballet and requiring that a voter scratch out the names of such candidate as he desires not to vote for. This practi-cally amounts to an educational qualifica-tion and would disfranchise the bulk of scription list to defray the expenses of four or five Cubans who would travel through the United States and urge the granting of colored voters, who constitute over one third of the republican party in this state

... Policeman C. M. Forbes was fatally wounded in a street duel in Pittsburg yes-terday by a negro whom he was trying to



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health springs, but repatent medicines were taken, but without result, until we decided to try S. S. S., and by the time the first bottle was finished, her head began to heal. A dozen bottles cured her completely and left her skin perfectly smooth. She is now sixteen years old, and has a magnifleent growth of hair. Not a sign of the dreadful dicease has ever returned.

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